

# Foundation of Education

## Assignment Questions

Class: BS(IT) (evening) 1<sup>st</sup> Semester

### **Q. Definition and Meaning of Education.**

Ans. The process of receiving or giving systematic instruction, especially at a school or university.

### **Q. Definition of education.**

Ans. Education is a process of facilitating learning, or acquisition of knowledge, skills value, beliefs and habits,

### **Q. Definition of education according to Prof. Dr. John Dewey.**

Ans. Education is a process of experience. Education means helping inner growth without being restricted by age.

### **Q. What is the actual meaning of education?**

Ans. Education is the most powerful weapon. It means acquiring knowledge by learning.

### **Q. What is education Oxford dictionary?**

Ans. The process of receiving or giving systematic instruction, especially at a school or university

### **Q. What do you mean by value education?**

Ans. Value education is the process by which people give moral values to each other's opinions.

### **Q. What is the etymological meaning of education?**

Ans. The word education is derived from the Latin word "educate" which means to bring up. Another Latin word "educate", means to bring forth.

### **Q. What is Socrates philosophy of education?**

Ans. The Socratic Method is a dialectic method of teaching, named after the Greek philosopher Socrates, in which the teacher uses questions to get the student to think.

### **Q. What are the main contribution of Socrates to education?**

Ans. Socratic Method or method of "elenchus".

### **Q. What is the Aquinas idea about education?**

Ans. Aquinas (1225-1274 A.D) who, in reply to famous question: "Can one man teach another?"

**Q. How education is an attempt to develop the man?**

Ans. Education is an attempt on the part of the adult members of the human society to shape the development of the coming generation in accordance with its own ideals of life.

**Q. According to Plato how education is an attempt to develop the man?**

Ans. "Education develops man's faculty, especially his mind so that he may be able to enjoy the contemplation of supreme truth, goodness and beauty.

**Q. How education meant the modification of behavior?**

Ans. Man instead of acting impulsively, acts rationally. Comenius characterized education as a true forging place.

**Q. How education is an act of training?**

Ans. Education is a conscious purpose to train the children for fulfilling the responsibilities of adult life.

**Q. How education is direction?**

Ans. Directing the child; 1 the direct or the personal way; and 2 the indirect or the impersonal way.

**Q. Growth is conditioned by how many factors?**

Ans. Growth is conditioned by two factors

1- Training

2-Environment

**Q. Who is capable of growing?**

Ans. The immature person is capable of growing. It is immature person who eager to grow and in this he must be helped.

**Q. By how many traits immaturity manifest in a person?**

Ans. By two traits immaturity manifest in a person.

1-Dependence

2-Plasticity

**Q. What is plasticity?**

Ans. An inherent trait in child which helps the formation of all habits like moral, intellectual and emotional.

### **Q. What is adequacy of life?**

Ans. Correct growth lead to an "Adequacy of life" means setting up standards in life and ends of living.

### **Q. In what integrated growth consist in?**

Ans.

- Building physical strength, stamina and endurance
- Sharpening wits and cultivating faculties
- Realization of moral and spiritual values

### **Q. What is chief function of school?**

Ans. The function of school is to "Organize the powers of growth so that the continuance of education is ensured.

### **Q. Which species is set on way to extinction?**

Ans. When members of species fail to modify their reaction in response to variations in stimuli that species set on way to extinction.

### **Q. Education adds to meaning of experience. How does it do this?**

Ans. An example will illustrate. A child sees flame, he tries to catch it and burns. This experience gives the idea what to do and what not to do in future.

### **Q. In the words of John Dewey what is education?**

Ans. "The unfolding of latent powers and formation of mind results in conception that education is a constant reorganizing and reconstruction of experiences".

### **Q. According to John Dewey what is education?**

Ans. "The school exists to provide a special environment for the formative years of human life".

**Q: How does Redden define Education?**

Ans. "Deliberate and systematic influence exerted by mature person upon immature through instruction, discipline, physical and intellectual powers".

**Q: Education in H.G. Wels words?**

Ans. H.G. Wels says "one can define education as lifting of mind out of blind alleys".

**Q: What is envisage meaning of education in influence of environment?**

Ans. In envisage of environment there are two meanings of education.

1-wider meaning

2-narrower meaning

**Q: What does lodge say about education?**

Ans. "life is education and education is life". Edward Thring elaborated further that "education is transmission of life by the living to the living".

**Q: How does John Stuart defined education?**

Ans. "Whatsoever we do for ourselves and whatever is done by others for bringing us nearer to perfection of our nature is education.

**Q: What does Emerson said about education?**

Ans. Emerson said "Education should be one-part words, one-part worship and one-part work".

**Q: What is education in narrower sense?**

Ans. In narrower sense education consist of "specific influences, consciously designed in a school to bring in development and growth in child.

**Q: What does John Dewey advices about education?**



Ans. He advises to keep "proper balance between informal and formal, incidental and intentional modes of education".

**Q: In conclusion what would you say about education?**

Ans. In conclusion it may be said that "Education is the process whereby human kind is working out into fruition of its own inner nature; it is a man's mean of realizing his destination of reaching the goal of highest power, joy and service".

**Q. Write some problems in the aim of education**

Ans. Some social and economic problems also influence the aim of education because the people have to be fitted in the economics and social system of the country. Education must train the people for that life.

**Q. What is realistic approach (w. r. t income)**

Ans. Denmark citizen increased the income per capita and the national wealth of their country but they also captured the markets of England and several other countries. Similarly, our India of today has low economic standard of living.

**Q. what is Education for vocation**

Ans. The primary needs of man are food, shelter and clothing. If education does not enable us to provide these, all other ideals of education are useless. Industrialization and mechanization of the present age has further emphasized the claim of vocational aim of education, which is also called the "bread and butter aim" and the utilization aim of educating person.

**Q. why parent sending his child to the school**

Ans. when every parent sending his child to the school, prays and wishes that his son should be so educated that his is able to earn a very honourable living. No one deny the truth of economic needs of man.

### **Q. The Advocates of aims.**

Ans. The advocates of aims say that all the knowledge that the child has gained, all the culture the child has acquired in the school will be of no use, if he cannot make both ends meet as an adult member of the community

The true object of education, "wrote William Godwin" Is the generation of happiness. Man is really very happy when he is adjusted to his occupation.

### **Q. Explain " life is not all bread & butter ".**

Ans. It may be said that vocational aim is a narrow aim of education, earning a living is one part of life and not the whole life. Life is not all bread and butter. It is not eaten, drink and be merry.

### **Q. Is education being only prepare us for present?**

Ans. Education is not to be prepare us only for present and prevailing but it has also to prepare us for future and to train us in such a manner that we can meet the challenges of the future in an appropriate manner.

### **Q. What is education for Knowledge**

Ans. " Knowledge is power by which things are done ", said Socrates. It is is, therefore that some educators very strongly advocate that the aim of education should be the acquisition of knowledge.

### **Q. What is true Knowledge**

Ans. True knowledge consists in possessing "ideas of universal validity". They should be functional and valuable. Learning inert ideas of no knowledge. They should be active ideas, ideas which really change the way of thinking and behavior of person who possesses them.

### **Q. Two aspects of good intellectual training according tp Adams**

Ans. 1. Natural aspect

2. Disciplinary aspect

### **Q. What is knowledge?**

Ans. It is the experience of the race. The worthwhile experience gathered by us cause our mind to grow.

### **Q. Why knowledge is necessary.**

Ans. Knowledge is necessary but the mind and the heart should not be suffocated by inert knowledge. Knowledge is only a segment, part. In the words of white - head, "A merely well - informed person is the most useless bore on God's earth".

### **Q. Acquisition of knowledge.**

Ans. It should not be considered as an end in itself. It is, and should be means to other - may be individual development, civic efficiency, economic competency, living a fuller and richer life etc.

### **Q. What is Education for culture?**

Ans. " Knowledge for knowledge for sake " has been advocated by many. Just as an artist, with high ideals, practices " art for art ace " and not for any obvious, material gain, similarly idealistic believes that knowledge should be secured for knowledge sake.

### **Q. Define cultured mind**

Ans. culture means something cultivated, result of long experience of the race, something cultivated, as a result of long experience of the race something ripened. It is receptiveness to beauty and human feelings. Worthwhile experience of the race, are so assimilated in the mind that they improve the quality of the mind and that is called a cultured mind.

### **Q. What is culture?**

Ans. Culture mean something cultivated, as a result of long experience of the race something cultivated, as a result of long experience of the race something ripened. Culture is broad and very inclusive term. It is something organic which is lived into. It comprises vast arrays of inter related

knowledge skills and goals.

**Q. What is the expectation of cultured person?**

Ans. 1. Appreciate ideas and art

2. Have broad human interest

3. Have social efficiency and socially acceptable behavior

4. Understanding and best thought

**Q. What is the teacher's concern for character?**

Ans. The teacher's ultimate's concern is to cultivate, not wealth of muscle, nor fullness of knowledge, nor refinement of feelings, but strength and purity or character.

**Q. What is your goal in education?**

Ans. My goal in education is character building. I would try to develop courage strength, virtue the ability to forget oneself in working towards great aims.

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**Q. What is the meaning of term pragmatism?**

Ans. The meaning of term of pragmatism is to do, to accomplish.

**Q. The term pragmatism derived from which word?**

Ans. Greek word.

**Q. Is the freedom given to the child in term of pragmatism Or not?**

Ans: yes

**Q. Which philosophy has no roots in other philosophy?**

Ans. Existentialism

**Q. According to which philosophy man is not complete?**

Ans. Existentialism

**Q. Which philosophy does not except readymade concept?**

Ans. Existentialism

**Q. Which philosophy against idealism?**

Ans. Realism against idealism

**Q. Which philosophy founded in twenty centuries?**

Ans. Existentialism

**Q. Who is the father of Realism?**

Ans. Aristotle

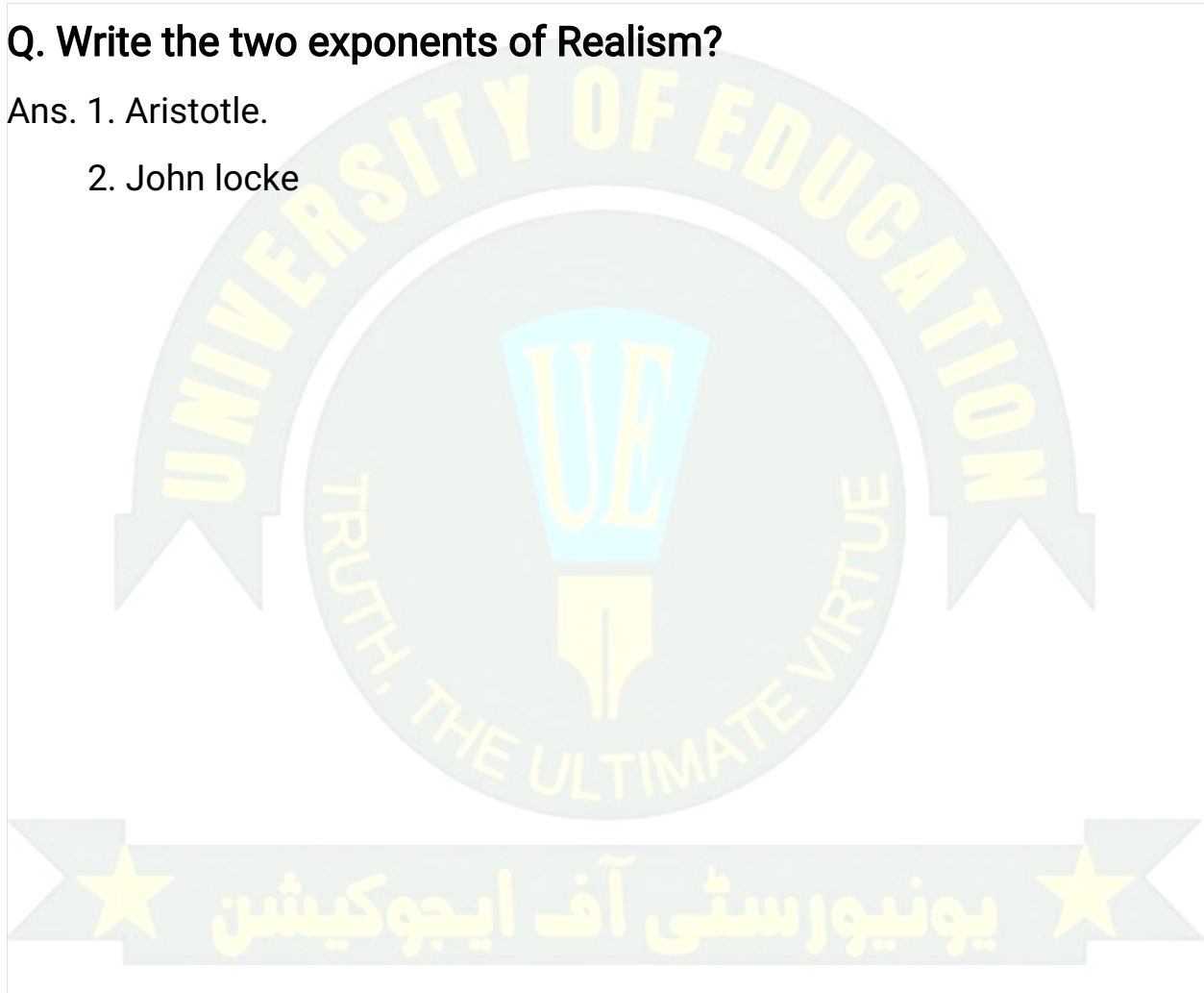
**Q. Which philosophy does not believe in GOD?**

Ans. Realist not believe in GOD.

**Q. Write the two exponents of Realism?**

Ans. 1. Aristotle.

2. John Locke



**Q . W hich philosophy Freedom of child?**

Ans. Pragmatism

**Q . W hich is the youngest philosophy?**

**A ns. E xistentialism**

**Q . W hat is the center of all activity according to pragmatism ?**

Ans. Child is the child

**Q . W hat is the important of teacher in pragmatism?**

Ans. Not give much importance

**Q . W hich philosophy that believe the physical universe?**

Ans. Realism

**Q . A ccording to which philosophy is action is R eal Ideas? are tools?**

Ans. Pragmatism

**Q . W hich philosophy says man is active being?**

Ans. Pragmatism

**Q . W hich philosophy has no wide range?**

Ans. Existentialism

**Q . W hich philosopher gives high priority Subject like physical science and M athematics?**

Ans. Realistic philosopher lays stress on the personal.

**Q. What are the social and individual aim of education?**

Ans. Aim give to activities aims of education are formulated keeping in view the need of situation. Human nature is multisided with multiply needs, which are related to life.

**Q. What is the criticism of individual aim?**

Ans. Individual aim makes individual self.

Maximum freedom may go against the society.

### **Q. What is the individual aims?**

Ans. Sir, Percy Nunn. Observes nothing goods enters into human world except in and through the free. Activities of individual men and women and that education practice must be scoping the individual.

### **Q. What is the criticism of social aim?**

Ans. It makes individual only a tool of government. It reduces individual to a mere non-entity.

### **Q. Synthesis between Individual and social aim?**

Ans. Both are opposing

Individual cannot develop in vacuum. According to (JOHN ADAMS) Individuality requires a social medium to grow.

(T.P NUNN SAYS: Individuality develops in social environment)

### **Q. What is education for complete living??**

Ans. Education for complete living means that an aim which effected on whole life. It is not partial or for one desire.

### **Q. Differentiate between aims and complete living aim?**

Ans. All the partial aims emphasizing one or other factor of life may be individual moral, social or economic. Complete living aim effect on the whole life. The ideal search should be for a fuller aim.

### **Q. Can all the aim have subsumed into one?**

Ans. According to HORNE "There is to final aim, subordinating all lesser aims to itself. Any number of aims may be had, all differing, yet all aims but not everything in any one of them.



**Q. What Herbert Spencer, says about “Education for complete life”.**

Ans. By “Herbert Spencer “Have a Suggested an aim “which is all inclusive, complete and comprehensive. This aim is “Education for complete life.

**Q. Every human is multi character hero” what it means?**

Ans. Because he must know all parts and in order to be successful, he must be good at them. It is Education which can help him to learn these part as well as help to perform them well.

**Q. What the education tells us?**

Ans. Education tells a person how “to play the game of life wisely and the well on three grounds the grounds of senses skills and soul.”

**Q. What is development activities are classified?**

Ans. Development and enrichment of personality. Fitting the individual for a life with fellows, not only in his immediate surroundings but throughout the world.

**Q. What is the benefits of education aims?**

Ans. Education aims making good man as well as good citizen. “According to Rusk” individually is of no Value and personality are a meaningless term apart from the social environment in which they are developed and manifested.

**Q. What is the aim of education?**

Ans. There are two aims of education

“Individual development “and social efficiency.

**Q. What are the two-fold objects of education??**

An. The perfection of the individual and good of the community. Isolated individual is the figment of imagination

**Q. What is the principle of growth?**

Ans. The principle of growth is differing from culture to culture the principle of this culture is Islam is the principle of the principle of the oneness of GOD

**Q. What is the aim of school?**

Ans. A school's aim is to form and strengthen the character of children entrusted to it. They

Must be helped to fit them self them practically and intellectually for the work of life.

**Q. Why a man is said to be educated?**

Ans. A man is said to be educated so that he can take interest in the object of nature and the achievement.

**Q. When a good thinker becomes a better thinker?**

Ans. Good thinker becomes a better thinker when he has spiritual perceptions.

**Q. Which person can become a good companion?**

Ans. A person can become a good companion when he has knowledge of the community the

Enter relatedness of its parts their organization and administration.

**Q. Why is the role of education in the life of child?**

Ans. Education must give the child enough truth to free him-self from superstition and to be

Able to go through life with an open mind.

### Q . Definition of Sociological Foundation.

Ans. The study of the problem of society. The scientific study of human nature and society.

### Q . Points of Prof. W .B

- **Educational sociology as a means of social progress.**

1. Education sociology as an Analysis of sociology.
2. Education sociology as training for educational workers.
3. Education, sociology as an applied sociology.

- **Payne's Points of view**

1. Assimilation of tradition
2. Development of new social patterns.
3. Creative and constructive role.

- **Dewells Ideas.**

1. Reflecting and epitomizing the larger society outside its walls.
2. Purifying the activities of the society in its environment.
3. Simplifying the activities of the society in its environment.
4. Balancing the activities of the society in its environment.

### Q . What is impact of sociology on Education?

Ans. Society is dynamic it grows and changes and as such these social changes are effect on the education the change in the society is studied by sociology.

### Q . Educational Sociology and Social curriculum.

1. Based on the conditions problems and needs society.
2. Based on the real concerns and problems of pupils.
3. Develop healthy attitudes regarding human relations.
4. Curriculum should reflect the basic cultural values of the society it serves.

### Q . Teaching Method of Sociology.

1. Sociology method teachings make people more creator of skills.

**Q. What is ability that has remain central to the concern of school?**

Ans. The concept of mental.

**Q. What is power which is viewed as any important goal of education?**

Ans. The development of mantel or intellectual power ..

**Q. What are two factors about the product of interaction?**

Ans. Nature and nurture.

**Q. what is mean by learning?**

Ans. To acquire knowledge or skill in something.

**Q. what is the effector of acquired new knowledge?**

Ans. it can be changing our attitude values ideal and appreciation.

**Q. What play a consider able part in the development of intellectual ability?**

Ans. The Environment

**Q. How did man learn?**

Ans. Man learn through his experience.

**Q. What did each experience involve?**

Ans. Each experience involved and interaction with the environment.

**Q. What is essential condition for effective learning?**

Ans. Readiness

**Q. How did skill learned?**

Ans. Through experience in thinking.

**Q. what did thinking required?**

Ans. Free range of data, selecting, reorganization and testing.



**Q. What are the difficulties for pupils for thinking?**

Ans. Threats and anxiety.

**Q. What is necessary for creative thinking?**

Ans. Off course knowledge.

**Q. How are concepts become clearer?**

Ans. Through our viewed experience.

**Q. What did we use as genuine guides to behavior?**

Ans. Ideals are the genius guides.

**Q. What is transfer of learning?**

Ans. It is the act of using in one context something learns in another one.

**Q. What is motivation cause?**

Ans. A person to do something.

**Q. How is Hypothesis Born?**

Ans: It may originate in previous hypotheses or it may come new-minted from the scientist's imagination.

**Q. Are all searched sciences being a complete picture of Man?**

Ans: No, all searched sciences are not a complete picture of man but a series of different pictures.

**Q. How many alters are there in philosophy?**

Ans: There are four Alters That can made in philosophy.

1. Belief
2. Scientific Method
3. Logic
4. Common Sense

### **Q. Names of motives for philosophy?**

Ans: Motives of philosophy are following.

1. Curiosity
2. Symbolic Interest
3. Search for meaning
4. Drive for completion
5. Desire to solve problems
6. Needs for inspiration

### **Q. Is logic itself a philosophy?**

Ans: Logic is not in itself philosophy; it is simply a set of accepted rules for thinking about a specific thing.

### **Q. How curiosity is the motive of philosophy?**

Ans: Man is by nature curious. Possessed of rationality he inevitably inquires about the meaning of things. There is something inherently satisfying about understanding, and this is what philosophy ought to provide.

### **Q. How symbolic interest is the motive of philosophy?**

Ans: Especially important are linguistic symbols—the various forms of meaningful language. It is deeply satisfying to persons to talk to one another to themselves, to try out new words and combination of words, to prove meanings, to explore shades of difference, to feel the shock of contradiction and the harmony of synthesis.

### **Q. How search for meaning is the motive of philosophy?**

Ans: Man is set afoot in a vast and complex world. To reduce the anxiety which this creates, he tries to find ways of reducing its multiplication to a more comprehensible pattern to discover threads which are clues to the design of the whole to discern in the large science traces of what he knows as purposes.

### **Q. What is Philosophy?**

Ans: Philosophy is the study of general and fundamental problems, concerning matters such as existence, knowledge, values, reason, mind, and language

### **Q. What is Normative Philosophy?**

Ans: Normativity is the phenomenon in human societies of designating some actions or outcomes as good or desirable or permissible and others as bad or undesirable or impermissible.

### **Q. What is philosophy of education?**

Ans: The philosophy of education examines the goals, forms, methods and meaning of education.

### **Q. Describe a possible connection b/w education and speculative philosophy?**

Ans: One might derive from a study of the process of education some hypothesis about the nature of the world.

### **Q. What is Speculative Philosophy?**

Ans: A philosophy professing to be founded upon intuitive or a priori insight and especially insight into the nature of the Absolute or Divine.

### **Q. How many types of philosophy?**

Ans. Analytical and speculative philosophy.

### **Q. What is analytical philosophy?**

Ans. The nature methods, procedures and foundations of all human reflection.

### **Q. What is speculative philosophy?**

Ans. Formulation of a universal perspective based on a synthesis and interpretation of all human reflection.

**Q. What are the fruits of philosophy study of education.**

- Ans
1. Understanding
  2. Seeing Relationships
  3. Removing Inconsistencies
  4. Suggesting New Developments
  5. Raising Questions

**Q. Write about "Understanding".**

Ans. There is the reward means to be engaged in the process of education.

**Q. Write general philosophical problems?**

- Ans.
- a) the nature of the good life.
  - b) the nature of man himself.
  - c) the nature of society.
  - d) the nature of ultimate reality.

**Q. How many meanings that have been attached to such heavily worked educational terms?**

Ans. Freedom, growth, adjustment, growth, experience, needs, and knowledge.

**Q. Where is educational philosophy act as speculative?**

Ans. It seeks to establish theories of the nature of man, society and the world.

**Q. Where is educational philosophy look like prescriptive?**

Ans. It specifies the ends that education ought to follow.

**Q. Where is educational philosophy look like analytic philosophy?**

Ans. It is analytic when it clarifies speculative and prescriptive statements.

**Q. Metaphysics is the main province of what philosophy?**



Ans. Speculative philosophy.

**Q. What is the central concern of Metaphysics?**

Ans. Ultimate reality.

**Q. What is "epistemology"?**

Ans. Deals with knowledge is called "epistemology".

**Q. Write about knowledge?**

Ans. Knowledge is the principle stock in trade of educators.

**Q. Write types of knowledge?**

Ans. Intuitive knowledge

Rational knowledge

Empirical knowledge

Authoritative knowledge

**Q. Write about "Intuitive Knowledge"?**

Ans. A person finds within himself in a moment of insight.

**Q. The fusion of the useful from various philosophies " is called?**

Ans. Eclecticism philosophy

**Q. "Eclecticism is a continuous re-organization and integration of activities and experience" according to?**

Ans. *John Dewey.*

**Q. Pulling together of viewpoints from different philosophies into one comprehension whole is termed as?**

Ans. Electric tendency.

**Q. Eclecticism enables a person or nation to adjust in the?**

Ans. Midst of competing ideologies.

### **Q. How many types of knowledge?**

Ans.

1. Intuitive Knowledge
2. Rational Knowledge
3. Empirical Knowledge
4. Authoritative Knowledge

### **Q. Define intuitive knowledge?**

Ans. Intuition is the ability to acquire knowledge without proof, evidence or conscious reasoning, or without understanding how the knowledge was acquired.

### **Q. Define Rational Knowledge?**

Ans. Knowledge gained through reason or acquired by logical argument

### **Q. Define Empirical knowledge?**

Ans. Empirical evidence also known as sense, experience, is the knowledge or a source of knowledge acquired by means of the sense, particularly by observation and experimentations.

### **Q. Define authoritative knowledge?**

Ans. The knowledge that counts, on the basis of which discussion are made and actions taken highlight vast difference between birthing system that give authority of knowing to women and their communities and those that invest it in experts and machines.

### **Q. Define Axiology?**

Ans. The general study of values is known as axiology.

### **Q. What are the main questions of axiology?**

Ans. There are three questions:

1. Whether values are subjective or objective, that is personal or impersonal.
2. Whether values are changing or constant
3. Whether are hierarchies of value

**Q. When was the Battle Water Love took place?**

Ans. In 1815.

**Q. Which is the Capital of Australia?**

Ans. Canberra.

**Q. Define values?**

Ans. One definition refers to it as the process that gives young people an initiation into values, giving knowledge of the rules needed to function in this mode of relating other people and to seek the development in the students

**Q. Why is empirical evidence important?**

Ans. Empirical evidence is information acquired by observation or experimentations.

Scientists record and analyze this data. The process is a central part of the scientific method.

**Q. What is intuitive intelligence?**

Ans. Intuitive knowledge is non linear, a key skill for success in the new economy, an economy driven by constant disruption and chaos. Intuitive knowledge is defined as the combination of four abilities.

**Q. What is the source authoritative knowledge?**

Ans. Authoritative knowledge is based on information received from people, books etc.

**Q. What is the mechanics of Cubism or Newtonian?**

Ans. If I wish to understand cubism or Newtonian mechanics, I must work out the principles of these things for myself.

**Q. What is the paradigm of empirical knowledge?**

Ans. The paradigm of empirical knowledge is Modern Science.

**Q. What, then, is intuitive knowledge?**

Ans. It is a knowledge that is proposed and accepted, on the strength of the imaginative vision or private experience of the person proposing it.

**Q. Define Philosophy?**

Ans. The study of the fundamental nature of knowledge reality and existence especially when considered as an academic discipline.

**Q. What is education?**

Ans. The process of receiving or giving systematic instruction especially at a school or university.

**Q. What is the Impact of philosophy of education?**

Ans. All philosophies influence both the Theory and practice of education. We shall see how in detail this is true of both Western and Islamic philosophy.

**Q. Define Idealists in philosophy?**

Ans. Believe that philosophy directly influences Education.

**Q. What is the Gap b/w preaching and practice b/w philosophy and Teaching?**

Ans.

Ideology or philosophy

Orientation filter

Social System

Personality System

**Motivation Filter**

Action (Education Practice)

**Q. What is the Ideology in philosophy?**

Ans. Is the sum total of cultural values, or the philosophy of a people.

**Q. Definition of Orientation Filter?**

Ans. Every person looking at the ideology understand it in his own way, and absorbs what he likes and overlooks other aspects of it.

**Q. What is Social system in philosophy?**

Ans. Even if several people or societies subscribe to one and the same Ideology, each Stresses different aspect of it and neglects other aspects.

**Q. What is the personality System?**

Ans. Even through living in one and same society, different persons react differently to one and the same Ideology.

**Q. What is the Motivation Filter?**

Ans. At one time, one and the some person may be motivated to act in one way , at other times in another way the ideology Orientation and Society being the same.

**Q. What is action in philosophy?**

Ans. Finally, after passing through the previous stages, the action performed can only be said to be one particular application of the ideology. But in no way can it claim to be the only expression of it.

**Q. What is the inter-dependence of philosophy and Education?**

Ans. They are interring dependent on the sense that philosophy is the



reflective component and education is the active component, at the ultimate level of reflection and action in human life. Education is practical in nature and philosophy is theory.

**Q. What is Aims of Education?**

Ans. Nature and Aims of Education for a civilized and socialized society education is the only means. Its goal is to make an individual perfect. Every society gives importance to education because it is a panacea for all evils it is the key to solve the various problems of life.

**Q. What does John Dewey say about philosophy?**

Ans. Philosophy is the theory of Education in its most general form.

**Q. What does Maritain say about philosophy of Education?**

Ans. Education follows the flux and reflex of philosophy. It is not an autonomous science but is dependent upon philosophy.

**Q. What does James Ross say about philosophy?**

Ans. Education is the dynamic side of philosophy.

**Q. Who are the great philosophers of great education?**

Ans. Thales in Greece, Confucius in China, Buddha in India and Allama Iqbal in Pakistan.

**Q. What is the philosophy and Curriculum?**

Ans. There are others who believe that curriculum is resolved by philosophy. The design and goals of any curriculum reflect the educational philosophy. Whether intentionally or unintentionally of the education. Who developed it? Consequently, curriculum reform may occur through the adoption of a different philosophy or model of different philosophy or model of teaching by a school or education.

**Q. What is the aspect of education?**

Ans. Aims, curriculum methods, text book discipline, teacher etc. Which is

not influence and determined by philosophy.

**Q. What says about philosophy D.J.O?**

Ans. Logical positivists like D.J.O Connor say that philosophy is only useful for providing analysis of Education of Educational concepts.

**Q. Write the names of chief exponents of naturalism?**

Ans. Democritus (460-370B, C)

Epicurus (435-355B.C)

**Q. Naturalism is the.....philosophy**

Ans. Oldest

**Q. Write the aims of education according to naturalism**

Ans. self-expression

Improvement of racial gains

**Q. According to naturalism what are methods of education?**

Ans. Learning by doing

Learning through experience

**Q. Idealism idolizes.....**

Ans. mind and self

**Q. Write the names of chief exponents of idealism?**

Ans. Plato

Kant

**Q. According to idealism write the aims of education?**

Ans. Self-realization

Spiritual development

**Q. Chief exponent of pragmatism**

Ans. C.B pierce

William James

**Q. Write the fundamental principle of pragmatism**

Ans. Man is an active being

Action is real idea are tool

**Q. Existentialism is the —— philosophy**

Ans. Youngest

**Q. write the chief exponent of existentialism**

Ans. Soren kiergeard

Karl jaspers

**Q. What is role of teacher in idealism**

Ans. It assigns a special to teacher

**Q. What is discipline in idealism**

Ans. Idealism believe in inner discipline

**Q. What is curriculum of idealism**

Ans. It lays stress on nature of child

**Q. Fundamental principle of idealism**

Ans. Man is not creator of values

**Q. What is philosophical principle of idealism**

Ans. Emphasis on book knowledge

**Q. Role of teacher in naturalism**

Ans. Teacher plays role of an observer

**Q. Method of teaching in idealism**

Ans. Learning through reading and lecturing

**Q. Naturalism to concern with**

Ans. Natural self and real self

**Q. What is curriculum of naturalism philosophy**

Ans. It stress on basic science

**Q. According to Idealism what is the aim of education?**

Ans. The perfection of individual.

**Q. Which subjects Idealism supports as a curriculum?**

Ans. Literature Art Mathematics and Science

**Q. What is the goal of an Idealist?**

Ans. Universal education.

**Q. What is the most important element in social culture, according to idealism?**

Ans. Moral character.

**Q. What is the role of teacher in idealism?**

Ans. Role model.

**Q. Write down some weak points of idealism.**

Ans. Too much emphasis on good manners.

School curriculum becomes overloaded.

**Q. Write down the name of the supporters of pragmatism.**

Ans. C.B Pierce

William James

John Dewey.

**Q. Who preferred to use the term pragmatism first?**

Ans. CS Pierce.

**Q. From which word, pragmatism is derived?**

Ans. From a Greek word to Do, to Make, to Accomplish.

**Q. According to Will Durand, pragmatism is?**

Ans. That pragmatism is not a philosophy but a method the method of experimentation.

**Q. What is the feature of pragmatism?**

Ans. Is its belief in change or in change without permanence.

**Q. Which points are under observation of pragmatism?**

Ans. Values and instrumental only.

**Q. According to pragmatism, values are?**

Ans. Values are fixed.

**Q. What is the center of all educative process in pragmatism?**

Ans. Activity lies.

**Q. Curriculum of pragmatism is based on?**

Ans. Curriculum based on activities.

**Q. What is the role of teacher in pragmatism?**

Ans. Encourage students to grow into better people.

**Q. What is the discipline of pragmatism?**

Ans. To utilize the interest of the pupil.

**Q. Write down the fundamental principles of pragmatism?**

Ans. Action is real

Man is an active being

Knowledge is always tentative



**Q. What is the meaning of term pragmatism?**

Ans. The meaning of term of pragmatism is to do, to accomplish.

**Q. The term pragmatism derived from which word?**

Ans: Greek word.

**Q. Is the freedom given to the child in term of pragmatism or not?**

Ans. yes

**Q. which philosophy has no roots in other philosophy?**

Ans. Existentialism

**Q. According to which philosophy man is not complete?**

Ans... Existentialism

**Q. which philosophy does not except ready-made concept?**

Ans. Existentialism

**Q. Which philosophy against idealism?**

Ans. Realism against idealism

**Q. Which philosophy founded in twenty centuries?**

Ans. Existentialism

**Q. Who is the father of Realism?**

Ans. Aristotle

**Q. Which philosophy does not believe in GOD?**

Ans. Realist not believe in GOD.

**Q. Write the two exponents of Realism?**

Ans. 1. Aristotle

2. John Locke

**Q. Which is the youngest philosophy?**

Ans. Existentialism

**Q. What is the Centre of all activity according to pragmatism?**

Ans. Child is the child

**Q. What is the important of teacher in pragmatism?**

Ans. Not give much importance

**Q. Which philosophy that believe the physical universe?**

Ans. Realism

**Q. According to which philosophy is action is Real Ideas are tools?**

Ans. Pragmatism

**Q. Which philosophy says man is active being?**

Ans. Pragmatism

**Q. which philosophy has no wide range?**

Ans. Existentialism

**Q. Which philosopher gives high priority Subject like physical science and Mathematics?**

Ans. Realistic philosopher

**Q. "The fusion of the useful from various philosophies " is called?**

Ans. Eclecticism philosophy

**Q. "Eclecticism is a continuous re-organization and integration of activities and experience" according to?**

Ans. John Dewey.

**Q. Pulling together of viewpoints from different philosophies into one comprehension whole is termed as?**

Ans. Electic tendency.

**Q. Eclecticism enables a person or nation to adjust in the?**

Ans. Midst of competing ideologies.

**Q. All the educational philosophies agree on the dignity of the individual and?**

Ans. Respect for human personality.

**Q. The person which wants to mold him in the physical environment is called?**

Ans. Naturalist.

**Q. The person which wants the child to be free from bondages of physical and social world is called?**

Ans. Idealist.

**Q. The person which wants to become him a functional being in the modern industrialized and mechanized world?**

Ans. Pragmatism.

**Q. Who believe that education consists in responding to the stimulation of the physical and social environment?**

Ans. Pragmatist and Naturalist.

**Q. Pragmatists and naturalists accept the guidance of?**

Ans. Experimental science.

**Q. The main aim of Education is to concede the child's 'self-**

**discovery' and 'self-realization' through?**

Ans. Self-expression.

**Q. All the philosophies based on?**

Ans. Life centered education.

**Q. According to all philosophies if there can be one subject for education that subject is?**

Ans. Life.

**Q. The method of teaching which would be most beneficial for the student would be according to the?**

Ans. Interest of the child.

**Q. The best method of teachers would be?**

Ans. "Play way method"

Or

"Learning by doing"

**Q. "Discipline through knowledge and knowledge through experience" is under current of which educational philosophy?**

Ans. All philosophies.

**Q. Plato was born in?**

Ans. 428.BC

**Q. The Plato studied reading, writing and arithmetic at?**

Ans. A private school.

**Q. The most decisive moment of Plato's life is his meeting with?**

Ans. Socrates.

**Q. The Plato met Socrates at the age of?**

Ans. 20

**Q. When was Plato born?**

Ans. Plato was born in 428BC.

**Q. Who's to family Plato was belong?**

Ans. Plato was belonging to Aristocrat.

**Q. What play rule Plato in Politics?**

Ans. He plays active rule in politics.

**Q. Who's the friend of Plato family?**

Ans. The friend of Plato family was Pericles.

**Q. At what place he got primary education?**

Ans. He got Primary education from Private school.

**Q. What is the habit of Plato?**

Ans. The habit of Plato was reading books magazines and Novels etc.

**Q. What type of knowledge he had gained from primary education**

Ans. He read knowledge from primary education reading writing and poetry.

**Q. During his stay in Syracuse Plato had formed the friendship with?**

Ans. He formed friendship with Dionysius.

**Q. What is the decisive event in the Plato life?**

Ans. The decisive event of Plato life was meeting with Socrates.

**Q. How many dialogues was written by Plato?**

Ans. He wrote 28 dialogue.

**How many letters was written by Plato?**

Ans. He wrote 13 letters.

**Q. How many famous letters of Plato?**

Ans. The famous letters of Plato were 6 and 7 and 8.

**Q. How many stages develop by Plato?**

Ans. He develop 4 stage in his life.

**Q. What are the name of the Plato life Stages?**

Ans. Pistis

Neosts

Dianoia

Ekisia

**Q. At what stage of life Plato made an Academy?**

Ans. He made an academy at the age of 40.

**Q. The entry criteria of Plato Academy?**

Ans. Who want to get admission in Academy he had to know Arithmetical Gebra.

**Q. After the Plato death the university remain open until?**

Ans. The University remain open until 900 year.

**Q. What is power which is viewed as any important goal of education?**

Ans. The development of mantel or intellectual powers.

**Q. For what the generals are looking for in Socratic teaching method?**

Ans. They are looking for a tutor for their sons and Werner Jaeger.

**Q. Does Socrates make claim to know anything?**

Ans. As a true philosopher, Socrates makes no claim to know anything.

**Q. Who invited the Socrates to sit next to him?**

Ans. Agathon, the host, invites Socrates to sit next to him.

**Q. Which philosopher did the main work on Socratic method?**

Ans. Plato was the philosopher who does the main work on Socratic method.

**Q. What Plato thinks about philosophy and education?**

Ans. In Plato's mind philosophy and education are one and same discipline.

**Q. When did Plato found the academy?**



Ans. Plato founded the academy around 385 B.C.

**Q. What was the age of Plato when he found the academy?**

Ans. When he founded the academy, he was just over 40 years old.

**Q. How long the Plato's academy remained open?**

Ans. The Plato's academy remained open until A.D. 529.

**Q. What was the main subject of academy?**

Ans. Politics was the main subject of the academy.

**Q. Who invited the Socrates to sit next to him?**

Ans. Agathon, the host, invites Socrates to sit next to him.

**Q. What are the difficulties for pupils for thinking?**

Ans. Threats and anxiety.

**Q. How are concepts become clearer?**

Ans. Through our viewed experience.

**Q. What did each experience involve?**

Ans. Each experience involved and interaction with the environment.

**Q. Define HADITH?**

Ans. HADITH derived its authority and validity from Quran. Quran says obey God and obey the messenger.

**Q. When Holy prophet (P. B. U. H) deputed as teacher?**

Ans. The holy prophet (P. B. U. H) before migration (Hijrat) to Madina deputed as a teacher.

**Q. Differentiate b/w HADITH and Sunnah?**

Ans. HADITH:

HADITH on the other hand is a statement of prophet (P. B. U. H).

SUNNAH:

A Sunnah may be embodied in HADITH, but is not itself a HADITH.

**Q. Who were charged on the education of women?**

Ans. Holy prophet's (P. B. U. H) wives were in charge of the education of women.

**Q. When writing down and compilation of HADITH completed?**

Ans. Writing down of Ahadith started in the life of Holy prophet, But the compilation of authentic collection was completed in the third century of the Hijrah.

**Q. What you meant by HADITH or tradition?**

Ans. The HADITH or tradition are the report of doings and sayings of the Holy Quran through a chain of known intermediaries.

**Q. How many kinds of HADITH?**

Ans. There are two types of HADITH

1. HADITH – e-Qudsi
2. HADITH – e-Nabwi

**Q. Which surah called night journey?**

Ans. Surah-e-Asra called night journey.